

ARIZONA CHAMPION.

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FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

WHOLE No. 341.

Arizona Central Bank,

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.

The Oldest Bank in Northern Arizona
Interest paid on Time Deposits,
Collections a Specialty.

REFERENCES.—W. B. Strong, President A. T. & S. F. Railroad Co.; Ellis Wainwright, Managing Director Arizona Cattle Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Bank of California, San Francisco.
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J. H. Hooks, Jr., Cashier.

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ROSS & VAN HORN,
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STEWART & DOE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Office—Two doors west of the Bank Hotel, Flagstaff, Arizona.

DR. J. M. MARSHALL,
DENTIST, FLAGSTAFF, A. T. Office in C. F. Kather's building, south side of railroad track. Hours from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DR. D. J. BRANNEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Flagstaff, Arizona. Will respond promptly to all calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot.

P. G. CORNISH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in the Duggs building, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will answer calls on the A. & P. R. R.

T. E. G. RANSOM,
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS,
No. 32, meets at G. A. R. Hall every two weeks on Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.
Mrs. P. B. RUMSEY, Pres.
Mrs. LENA ELMORE, Sec'y.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE.
NO. 7, F. & A. M.—REGULAR meetings of this lodge at Masonic Hall, on the fourth Monday in each month. Sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. W. SHARP, W.
J. E. BURCHARD, Sec.
Examining Committee:
W. J. HILL,
NILES J. CAMERON,
JOHN ROSEBROUGH.

Mount Frisco Chapter, No. 4, O. E. S.—Regular convocations in Masonic Hall, second and fourth Friday nights in each month.—Malissa L. West, Worthy Matron; J. E. Burchard, Worthy Father.

J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Sec'y.
RANSOM POST,
NO. 4, G. A. R., MEETS AT Grand Army Hall on the second and last Saturday in each month. Visiting comrades are invited to attend.
GEO. HOKWORTH, P. C.
L. I. BURNS, Adjutant.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE.
NO. 8, K. OF P.—REGULAR convention of this lodge held every Tuesday evening in Kilpatrick's Hall. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited.
H. E. CAMPBELL, C. C.
N. G. LAYTON, K. of R. & S.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Stated convocations on the third Saturday in each month in Masonic Hall at 8 p. m. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
J. E. BUCHARD, H. P.
F. W. H. GUTTER, Sec'y.

P. A. RODRIGUES,

CONTRACTOR

AND

BUILDER.

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A. C. MORSE, PROPRIETOR

SOUTH AMERICA.

Harry Hoxworth Fulfills his
Promise to the 'Champion.'

An Interesting Description of his Trip
to the Tropical Climes.

TO THE EDITOR CHAMPION:

We started from San Francisco at noon, on Dec. 34, 1889, on the steamer "Acopelas," she is an 1800 ton ship and a very good one, we had about 100 passengers on board; some bound for the Old World, some bound for Mexico and Central America and twelve for South America. At the time of leaving Frisco, the ocean was very rough and so it did not take long to start the ball rolling. We were on the hurricane deck looking at the cliff rocks, when Bill said: "I think I will go below." He looked as pale as death, and in about ten minutes I followed him and we were both sick for two days. I cannot describe it, but it was awful—if you think different, try it. After we had fully recovered from our sea sickness, I never felt better in my life, could hardly get enough to eat, and could stay for hours and hours on the upper deck looking at the whales, flying fish and other sea monsters.

We were out of sight of land for the first five days, when we arrived at our first stopping place, Mazatlan, Mexico, 1326 miles from Frisco. Here we stopped for one day receiving freight. We went ashore and saw the new Catholic church, the old fort and many things that were of interest, that I will describe further on, we saw an English man-of-war here and also the "Democrat," a Mexican war ship. We left Mazatlan in the evening and arrived at our next port two days after which was Acapulco, the city our ship was named after. The population of this city is about 30,000. I will try and tell you what I saw here. We got into port at 3 o'clock in the morning, and landed at 8 paying 25 cents for the trip, as the steamer does not go into the dock on account of drawing too much water. When we landed the first place we went was to the Old Fort, which was built in 1782. The Mexican soldiers were very good about letting us go all through it. They have their prisoners here, and it was full of convicts, and they were altogether, men and women, in one large room. It is a very unhealthy place, as it is very hot and there is no ventilation. At the side of the prison we found the hospital, which was full of soldiers and prisoners, we could see all over the fort where the cannon balls had hit it and in several places the inside walls were broken. From this point we had a splendid view of the bay and city. We started to go to the city. On both sides of us was the coconut, oranges, banana and lime trees, a sight that is very pleasant to one who has never seen these tropical fruits before. Well, I will say here that I was not taken with the way the city was laid out. The streets are very narrow, crooked and dirty, and one is always lost in them. The natives are great people to dress, a \$10 hat, a muslin shirt, and a pair of overalls. There seemed to be a large number of the inhabitants of this city sick with some kind of fever. We went through the market square, where they have everything to sell, bought 75 cigars for 20 cents, 8 dozen lemons for 20 cents, 45 oranges for 15 cents, that was all I bought. Bill got some bananas so cheap that they were not good; and pine apples, no one can tell how good they are until you have taken them from the tree ripe and yellow. But that is the way with all their fruits. It is so much better than the fruit packed green. I would like to send you about six bits worth of fruit to try it. Our money is worth 30 cents on the dollar more than Mexican silver money.

From here we started on our way south, our next stopping place was Ocosingo, and then Guatemala, 2143 miles from Frisco. The towns along the coast are all about the same, being populated principally

by natives, and all built the same way. In Guatemala we stopped at Champoreco and San Jose de Guatemala. After leaving Guatemala we stopped at Acajula, Salvadore, in Honduras; Amaspol, in Nicaragua; Corueto, in Costa Rica. At the last place we stopped two days unloading 400 tons of freight. Here we had a very pleasant time, as this city is well laid out, nice wide streets and good side walks, is well lighted at night and has several fine buildings. We arrived here on Sunday and stopped for dinner with an American who has been here for 30 years. As we sat under the shade trees in front of his place, we saw about 100 small girls pass by with three ladies. I asked our host what it meant, and he replied that this was examination day for the schools, and they were marching to school. It being Sunday I thought it a rather queer day for these exercises, but then, we were out of America, so had to believe it. They went to the school house, and all those who passed a good examination, were given presents. In this city we saw everything that grows in a tropical country. The city is full of soldiers and I saw this at all the ports we stopped at. They have good music at all the places. The main sports are ball and cock fighting. I saw some of the finest game chickens at this port, that I have ever seen in my life. They are great people to dance. As this was out of my line I did not attend them, but some of the passengers did and all say that the dances were fine. After taking aboard 3700 sacks of coffee we started for Panama, arriving there Christmas, at day break. We landed at 7 o'clock and were driven to the Hotel de la Morina, a very nice place run on the French plan. Everything is French, you know, in Panama. Here we found that Uncle Sams money was worth \$1.62 a gain of 62 cents for young America. Well, Christmas day was quite a holiday here. We had good music all day, and the natives enjoyed themselves by getting drunk. We spent our time in writing and riding over the city. Panama is quite nice at present owing to the improvements made by the French people since commencing the construction of the canal, but the old streets can give you some great stories in regard to it before. They have a nice little park in the center of the city, three blocks from our hotel, where you can get a seat, and in the evening see the people promenade. It is lighted by electric lights and all the pretty flowers that grow in this country are to be seen in this park. The band plays every night from 8 till 10. Our first trip here was to Panama canal, a place I would not have missed for anything. The company have quite a town of their own about two miles from the city. Here you can see all kinds of machinery. It seems that every one who had anything to do with the canal was on the make, as there was plenty of money spent in different ways that did no one any good. These are only stories that we heard, houses that cost \$120,000 could be built in America anywhere for \$15,000; one cistern for water that cost \$35,000, and plenty of other things that would tire one to listen to.

We went all over the Panama Canal Co's main building. They have quite a force of men keeping things from going to ruin, such as the steam boats, railroads and tools of all kinds. I got some fine specimens of small shells out of the canal that I am saving and will send them home. We had a very nice trip but it was very hot. The way they travel in the city is by carriage, pulled by a poor little mule that I could almost carry myself, but they seemed to get over the city very well.

All the water is hauled in barrels on a cart by mules about a mile from the spring and is sold by the bucket for 5c. That is fresh water. The water for fire is taken from the ocean. We went to the cemeteries here. There is five. The most of them are marked by a board with the numbers on it. At one place we saw as high as No. 2,814 in the year '85. One can find the names of all at the cemetery headquarters, but I did not go there. It must be that the most have died of the fever. The dead in the four cemeteries run way up in the thousands and they tell me that over half were thrown in the swamps

along the canal. We went all over the Panama R. R. Co's yards. They have 47 miles of main line and 1300 cars, over 100 engines, they do an immense business, as all ships have to transfer over this road or go around the Horn, the railroad is run mostly by Americans. We met several Americans here. The counsel, a young man that runs the electric lights, and several railroad men. We left Panama Monday morning at 10 o'clock Dec. 30, on the "Santa Rosa," an English steamer. Our fare first class was \$50 U. S. Gold or \$80 Columbia silver. It was very rough the first day out and several were sick. But Bill and I are old "salts" by this time and can stand any thing. We had a very nice new year on board. In the morning before daylight, the crew had rigged up a band of music. They had instruments of every description they had torches and marched up and down the deck, and played some of the finest music. My, it was grand. It almost put one to sleep; but not quite. The captain had prepared for it the best he could by having the large bell taken down and the whistle also, they were serenading the officers for a treat. I will try and describe the music. They had chains of all sizes old pans and bells a horn or two, barrels with ropes in them, and boards to rub together. We would have thought the ship was lost if we had not been prepared for it. We had a nice new year dinner but one gets good dinners aboard ship every day. We passed the Equator the night of the first of January 1890 at 8:30 o'clock and our first place to land after leaving Panama was Guayaquil, which is in Ecuador. Here we stopped for one day. It is quite a large city. In going into Guayaquil we had to go up the river by the same name as the city for 90 miles. This was the finest of views we had since we left San Francisco. It is 800 miles from Panama. Here the boat was loaded with all kinds of tropical fruits. As the further south we get from here the colder it grows. There was 8,500 bunches of bananas, 150,000 oranges, and about 35,000 pine apples and about 600 bushels of mangoes. So we had the ship loaded from bottom to top with the finest fruit one would want to see. The fruit was in charge of Chilian women who are called traders on the coast. They had beside fruit all kinds of birds, and monkeys, and fancy work made by the natives.

Our next port was Payton which is in Peru. Here we saw the forts and the old canons used in the late war with Chili. From here we stopped at from one to three ports a day, till we arrived at Callao, one of the principal ports of South America. It has 20,000 inhabitants; here we stopped three days. The first night we took the train for Lima; the Capital of Peru: The population is 35,000. It is a very nice place, fine parks; street cars, electric lights, and everything is kept nice and clean. We stopped at a first class house and it cost us \$3 in their money, which has a discount of 30c. The railroad is run by Americans. That is the Engineers and Conductors. When we got back from Lima to the ship we found most of the ship unloaded of the fruit for they do not have anything of that kind so far south. But they were loading it with cabbage, onions and all kinds of vegetables for the ports south, as it is all a mineral country and they are short of water and do not raise anything. The mines are silver, gold and nitra; and run all along the coast for 180 miles. I will give you the principal ports we stopped at and went ashore.

Pisco; Mollendo; Arica; Pesagua; Aquique; Antofagasta; Caldera; Huasco; Coquimbo: The last place is 200 miles from Valparaiso. We arrived at the end of our journey by water on the morning of the 18th of January at 8 o'clock, went to the Hotel de English, a nice house at \$3 per day. The city is situated on a hill or you might say on a thousand hills, for it is up and down all the time. It has a population of 135,000. We stopped three days in this city. Saw the main parts, such as: Parks, Forts, Men-of War, and everything of interest. The first thing I saw that looked strange was on the Street Railways, the Conductors are all ladies. They tell me that it is on account of the war with Peru, and Argentine Republic—that they have so many more women than men. They are very polite to you, wear a nice little straw hat and always have it cocked on one side of the head. Another thing new in the hotel business is, that you pay the regular price and then pay extra for such things as, lights, matches, and coffee. All we get for the \$3 is breakfast at 11 dinner at 6 in the evening and bed at night: There

are a good many people here that speaks the English language, and one can get on very well. Well here our jolly crowd brakes up and it leaves Bill and I alone to cross the Andes mountains. We leave the city by railroad for Los Andes, a five hours run, costing \$4.90. The railroads in Chili are run by the Government, and they have English cars, which are very short and not half so good, as the American cars by the second class, they put you into them and lock you in, so you can't get out, so if the thing was wrecked you would be in a bad box, but we arrived safely at Los Andes at 5 o'clock in the evening and stopped at a French Hotel, for \$1.30 per day, it was a very good place but small. The city has about 12,000 inhabitants. We did nothing that evening but look over the city, but was up next morning bright and early as we heard there was a party starting that morning across the mountains, but they had gone at 4 o'clock to get as far as possible before it got so warm as it is very hot around that part for about twenty miles. So we had to make other arrangements. We at last found a native of the Argentina that was going over and he would take us for \$20 per mule, and as we had our valises and other things we had to get 3 mules from him at a cost of \$60 paper which is about \$30 in our money. He was very much under the influence of strong drink at the time so we could put no dependence in him he said he was ready to start then and there, that was about 11 o'clock and we got away from Los Andes at 5 in the evening, and he would stop at every place he come to that night for something to drink.

We drove twenty eight miles from 5 to 1 the next morning, and then slept till 7 o'clock. They are working on the Andes railroad, that crosses the Mts. at this place from Chili to Argentine Republic, so we were going through the campaign all the time. Well you may believe that I got very sore and tired on my trip up the trail on one side and down on the other for seven days. It is a hard trip to make, we would try and make a place at night when we could get grass for our mules, and something for ourselves for there is not a living thing that grows on the mountains on the Chili side such as grass or trees only small places that are put in by the natives hand irrigated, and on the Argentine side it is very little better, a little bunch of grass but no trees of any kind. Along the route are built small houses for the men that carry the mail in winter to stop in they go over the mountains in snow shoes. The Railroad will be a grand thing when completed for it will be a wonderful piece of work for man to perform. Where it crosses the summit it is 14,000 feet, it is a narrow gage from Los Andes over.

Our trail led us up the Andes river from Los Andes to the snow drifts on the summit, on the other side in the Argentine. Out of the same drifts of snow starts the Mandona river, which we came down within 40 miles of the city of Mandona. At this time of the year it is the best to cross the mountains as January means June in the United States. We met several parties on our way and at every place we stopped and helped a crowd of Italians across the river, as they were walking. There were in all about 60, half of them were women and children, so we helped the men wade across. I would advise everyone to have enough money to pay for a mule before he tries to cross the Andes mountains where we did for it was all we wanted to do and have a mule to ride as we would go over places that I was afraid to stay on a mules back and they are considered very sure footed and you know that I was always counted pretty brave on going any place in the mountains. The river was very muddy and I think the swiftest I ever saw as it has such a fall to it, you could see on all sides little streams going over the sides, some of them would have a steep fall of over a thousand feet, they

would start in at the top as large a stream as a barrel and before they would get half way down they would bust all up and get to the bottom and there would be nothing but mist. Forty miles from the top on the Argentine side is a fine spring of sulphur where they have a bath house, and they claim it is very healthful. When we got out of the canyon where the river goes we came across a table land for forty miles, they call it here Pouis, there was very little food here, but a little bunch grass. We saw here too animals something like our antelope, farther on we saw a drove of ostriches, they looked very nice but they were very wild and we did not get closer than three hundred yards. You can buy all the ostrich eggs you want for ten cents a piece. At Mandona we stopped at the National Hotel at \$3 per day.

We find here that everything is raised by irrigation and land is very high that has water on it. Mandona is a nice place and is growing very fast. The principal fruit here is grapes that they make into wine. Wine sells here at \$2 per gallon. Well here we find a city that has quite a history in 1861 the old city was destroyed by an earthquake and fifteen thousand people were killed here. We went all through the old churches that were partly standing. Some of them the walls were 6 ft. thick in one place there were 700 people killed together. One can find out all about it as there are plenty of people that lived close and were there as soon as the shock was over, every building was either completely destroyed or damaged so that it had to be taken down. The stock business is good here, cattle brought two and three hundred miles from here and driven in and what is not used here is driven across the mountains to Chili. Here we got \$2.20 for a gold dollar, all their money here is paper 5c, 10c, 20, 50, \$1, \$2, \$5 and up. The money is mostly printed by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The land is very rich and will grow anything that you can get water on. But everything you buy is very dear. Eggs are 10c a piece or when the market is over stocked you can buy them 3 for 25c I mean hen eggs ostrich eggs 10c, but they are to strong to eat, they use them for cooking. Beef is 20c per pound, onions 5c per piece, flour \$16 per 100 pounds, coffee 50c, sugar 20c, ham 40c, fish 30c. So you see a day's labor can not save anything if he lives well, as wages is \$2 per day one can not live at the hotels and work for \$2 per day.

We met several Americans here that have been in the country for 3 or 5 years, mostly railroad men. They tell you the best thing for an American is to get back to the United States as soon as possible and I think they are right. If a man has money to invest I think it is a good country, but if he has to work by the day I think he had better never leave his own country and especially if he cannot speak the Spanish language. We are not in the country for our business yet, (that is stock), so we will leave here to-morrow.

Well here we are at San Luis the Capital of the Providence of San Luis 300 miles from Mandona on the railroad got in yesterday. This is a very nice place of 6,000 inhabitants, all natives of this country. We went to the bank this morning to get a little gold exchanged for paper and there was not a man in the bank that knew what an American \$20 gold piece was, and they sent for a man that had been in New Orleans, and he told them it was all right, but they would only give us \$22 for \$20 in gold we took it to the railroad and got \$45 for it.

Bill claims they do not talk the Spanish language but it is Spanish to me and he can't understand all of it.

This is about the same kind of a country as Mandona. A great many vineyards but the principal thing in this part is mining, they claim to have some good mines in the mountain which are close to the city. The people are very hard to

get along with it takes them so long to make up their minds. You ask a man if he has a horse for sale, he will say yes I have some good ones and seems very anxious to sell, you ask him the price he will say how much will you give: you tell him: he will say to you I will let you know at 8 o'clock to-morrow night and everything else is the same way. We were walking up town and every one would say to us good eve; and the man that was with us when we would come to an offset in the pavement he would stop to show us the way so we would not fall. The offset would be about 6 inches. I merely state this so you will see that the people are good and kind.

The cities are all full of police they will show you any place there is to see and seem glad to do so.

For any one wanting to spend one of the dreary winters of North America he can do no better than take this trip for it has been fine weather ever since we left San Francisco California and the trip can be made very cheap say \$600 in gold for the trip here and home again by the way of Germany, as there is a good line that way. Well I will stop at San Luis with this letter, although I have been to Buenos Ayers and am again very near back to San Luis. If you wish to publish this all right if not please keep this letter for me as it is all the history I have kept, if you publish it, send it to me at Mandona.

My kind regards to all. I would like for some one to send me a paper from Flagstaff once a month at least, tell all to write to me for this letter is to all, but if any want to know more let them write to me I am going on a three months trip to Bolivia to see some good country, but my address will be.

Yours Very Truly,

H. H. HOKWORTH.

Mandona,
Argentina, Republic.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

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